

## A BIG DAY'S WORK.

## THE SENATE COVERS FIFTY-SIX PAGES OF THE TARIFF BILL.

All the Schedules of the Bill Acted Upon Except Those Laid Aside Temporarily. The Free List Taken Up—Important Items to be Acted on Today—An Amendment to Put Cotton Ties on the Free List. The House in Session.

## SENATE.

Washington, June 21.—The senate made giant strides on the tariff bill today, covering fifty-six pages and establishing a record for progress during this tariff debate. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured sundries, were completed, with the exception of the paragraph on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles. This advanced the senate to the free list, which was taken up at 2 o'clock p. m., and completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over, with an agreement that wool would be taken up tomorrow. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill, as well as the many isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress today was so marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end is not far off.

There was little debate today, the main topics of discussion being matches and fuses. On the latter item an amendment by Senator Pettigrew reducing the rate to 10 per cent. came within a vote of passing, against the protest of the finance committee, the vote being a tie—24 to 24.

While the free list was under consideration, Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, gave notice of an amendment placing cotton ties on the free list and Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, gave notice of another amendment taking raw cotton from the free list, thus repealing the action heretofore taken of placing a duty of 20 per cent. on cotton.

When the match paragraph, sundry schedule, was reached, Senator Allison moved to disagree to the committee amendment of 20 per cent. ad valorem and to agree to the house rates, with changes making the rate 8 cents per box, in place of 10 cents and 3 cents per 1,000 when imported in bulk, in place of 1 cent.

Senator Vest and Senator Gray opposed the rate and later stating that the business was enormously profitable.

Senator Allison explained that the change from ad valorem to specific was made on the recommendation of treasury experts and that the rates in part offset the advance on the raw materials, including lumber. In response to the suggestion of a match trust, Senator Allison stated there were thirty to thirty-five independent match companies. He said one of the concerns had recently established a factory in Liverpool and if the business was to be retained in this country, the rates proposed must be as high as means of sustaining the American industry.

In reply, Senator Smith, of New Jersey, stated that he had a letter from the proprietor of a large match concern at Camden, N. J., saying no concern of duty was desired and that the increase was in the interest of the Diamond match trust.

Senator Allison responded by reading from the hearing before the ways and means committee, showing that the match factories, except the one quoted by Senator Smith, desired increased rates.

The changes proposed by Senator Allison were agreed to, and Senator White, of California, then moved to substitute 20 per cent. ad valorem—disagreed to, 20 to 26.

On paragraph 414, percussion caps, etc., Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate on blasting caps from \$2.36 to \$2.07 (the Wilson rate) per 1,000 caps—rejected.

Senator Pettigrew moved to add a clause fixing the rate of safety fuse at 10 per cent. He said these fuses were used in mining operations and that the article was controlled by a trust. He submitted letters and statements, showing the extent of the alleged fuse trust and its division of territory for the purpose, he said, of plundering the country. He said he proposed to place senators from the mining states on record, to see if they favored giving the bonus to the trust as against the miners.

After a short debate on the amendment, a vote was taken which resulted—yeas, 24; nays, 24, a tie, and the vice president declared the amendment lost. Senators Mantle, Pettigrew, Stewart and Teller, either republicans and statesmen, showing the extent of the alleged fuse trust and its division of territory for the purpose, he said, of plundering the country. He said he proposed to place senators from the mining states on record, to see if they favored giving the bonus to the trust as against the miners.

The paragraph relating to jewelry, precious stones, etc., was agreed to as reported, at 60 per cent. "Pearls in their natural state" was changed to include "half pearls" and was agreed to as reported.

This brought the senate to the leather paragraphs. The first paragraph, on hides, went over at the request of Senator Allison. The next paragraph on manufactured leather was entered upon, but Senator Vest said it would all hinge on the treatment of hides, and Senator Smith, of New Jersey, asked that it go over. This was agreed to. The paragraph on plows and other agricultural implements 20 per cent., brought on a brief contest. Senators Vest and White criticizing the committee's action. In this connection, Senator Allison stated that the assertion by Senator Vest during previous debates that the American factories were selling goods abroad cheaper than at home had been disproved, to which statement Senator Vest demurred, saying his position was simply upheld by changes on wool, leather or other articles on the dutiable list, and Senator Allison assented to this arrangement. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, interposed an objection, however, saying he

would not consent to going on with the free list until the dutiable list was completed. He expressed his profound sympathy for Senator Allison, in having to adopt the hurried programme required by the caucus.

Senator Allison insisted that the consideration of the free list ought to go on. He explained the parliamentary status of the bill which would permit any Senator to present amendments at later stages and after the bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the senate to demand a vote on any amendment.

Senator Morgan assented on this explanation that the consideration of the free list proceed.

The first paragraph was left blank as to the date when the exemptions from duty shall go into effect.

A new paragraph, 453½, was agreed to on motion of Senator White, of California, placing anti-toxine on the free list.

Paragraph 460, relating to animals admitted free for breeding purposes, was changed, on motion of Senator Chilton, of Texas, to provide that the secretary of agriculture shall certify to the secretary of the treasury the pure breeds that come under the free list.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, gave notice of a further amendment to the bill, making straying across the boundary may be brought back.

Senator Jones also gave notice of a new paragraph (473½) placing cotton bagging and other coverings for cotton, on the free list. It went over for future consideration.

On binding twine (478) Senator White moved to substitute the Wilson law provision—rejected.

Among the provisions agreed to were those (486 A. to 486 F.) admitting free, books, etc., in print more than twenty years; books in foreign languages; books, etc., not more than two in number, for the use of religious, scientific and like purposes; books and library effects of persons abroad, and books for the library of congress.

Senator Bacon moved to put on the free list cotton ties of iron and steel, saying assurances had been given by Senator Allison that cotton ties and binding twine would be similarly treated. There was some dispute as to the assurance and the amendment finally went over.

Vegetable ivory was added to the free list.

At 5 o'clock the bill was laid aside and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the approval of the journal in the house today a special order was adopted providing for the consideration of a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of drydock No. 3, at the New York navy yard. Mr. Boutelle, republican, of Maine, explained the necessity for the appropriation, saying that leaks had appeared which threatened the collapse of the dock. Immediate measures to repair the damage, he said, should be taken. He read a letter from the secretary of the navy, in support of that statement. The water flowing from dock No. 3 into dock No. 2, threatened it also.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Sawyer, democrat, of Texas, Mr. Boutelle said the dock No. 3 had been completed within the last year. The injury probably had been done by a powerful dredging machine or by the piers of vessels. The accident, he said, should not be made the basis for adverse criticism of the construction of the dock.

Mr. Boutelle, republican, of Kansas, suggested that the matter had not been considered by the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Cummings, democrat, of New York, said this dock was the only dock on the Atlantic coast where a large battleship could be repaired. He suggested that the trouble had its origin in the fact that it was built of timber instead of stone.

Mr. Cannon, republican, of Illinois, believed that some one was in fault, either the contractor or the supervising officers. The responsibility for the leak should be fixed.

The resolution was adopted 114 to 12. Mr. Latimer, democrat, of South Carolina, asked unanimous consent to have considered a bill declaring a state capable of entirely controlling the liquor traffic.

This Mr. W. A. Stone, republican, of Pennsylvania, said was an outgrowth of a local fight in South Carolina in which the courts had made a decision, and was not proper matter for consideration by the house. He objected to its consideration.

Mr. Dingley, republican, of Maine, from the committee on ways and means presented a favorable report on a joint resolution providing that foreign exhibitors at the Omaha exposition in 1898 may bring to this country laborers to prepare and have charge of exhibits. Two amendments provided that the secretary of the treasury shall fix the number of laborers to enter the country and that they shall leave the United States within three months from the termination of the exposition.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the house then at 1:05 o'clock p. m., adjourned until Thursday.

Confederates Off for Nashville.

Augusta, Ga., June 21.—Confederate camps of Charleston and Augusta left today in a special train over the Georgia road for the reunion at Nashville. A special to The Chronicle from Atlanta says the journey of 171 miles was made in 3 hours and 19 minutes actual time, the fastest mile having been made in 51 seconds.

**Tutt's Pills**  
Cure All  
Liver Ills.

**A CLEAR HEAD;**  
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

**A Known Fact.**  
An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

**Tutt's Liver Pills**

## THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

## ROYAL JOURNEY FROM WINDSOR TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Special Train Built for This Occasion. Palace on Wheel—Crowds Everywhere Wild With Enthusiasm—Luncheon at Buckingham Reception to the Envoys by the Queen—The State Banquet—Our Representatives in Attendance.

London, June 21.—The queen is now in London. An immense crowd gathered at Paddington station in the early hours of this morning and waited with stolid patience.

The early hours were enlivened by the pealing of the bells and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's proceedings was Windsor, where by 6 o'clock the short route leading from the castle to the Great Western railway station was lined by a mass of people gathered to see the queen start. Flags and flowers were everywhere, and the order of the day, "God Save the Queen," appeared on houses and banners without end. The statue of the queen near the castle was decorated and gorgeously canopied in renaissance style, and tall Venetian masts, with their fluttering pennants, lined both sides of the route.

At 11 o'clock the queen left the castle. The railway station was beautifully decorated in scarlet and gold, flowers in bloom, and tall, artistic palm trees. The queen was received by the directors of the railway. "The Queen's Train"—used for the first time today—was drawn up close to the entrance door. The magnificent engine, "Queen Empress," beautifully painted and decked out with gold leaf, carried the royal arms emblazoned in gold and crimson and royal heraldic devices over the splashboard of the driving wheels. The train was composed of six carriages, built on the American corridor system and connected by the covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It was divided into three compartments—the center, the queen's room and at one end an open saloon for her majesty's maids, ladies and gentlemen. The queen's room has plate glass bow windows and a domed roof, the ceiling of which is white, while the platform-painted borders, the curtains and upholstery are in white silk rep. The door handles, curtain poles and incandescent lamps are silver plated. The wood work is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms. Behind the windows is the queen's private dressing room, and a small folding writing table, on which is an ivory electric bell, completes the furniture of the apartment. Sliding glass doors communicate with the two saloons.

Two other saloons, each fifty-nine feet long, equally rich in decoration and furnished with the latest in mahogany, were for the officials of the company and two vans fitted with cold cooking stoves complete the train. The start for London was made at 11:15 o'clock a. m., and for almost the entire distance the train passed between scattered groups of people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The railway employees everywhere stood at the salute, while the uniforms were crowded with cheering people. Paddington was reached at 11:55. Here the immense train entered a hall formed on the "up side" into a hall of resplendent crimson, garlanded with fringe of gold, fragrant with the odors of countless flowers, and the platform was parterres of people. The state carriages from Buckingham palace were at the end of the covered way. As soon as the queen reached her carriage, the Guards drew up in front and rear of the train, and the queen's carriage was surrounded by thousands that she had arrived.

Through the hall a path was formed by the queen's carriage, which was surrounded by thousands that she had arrived. The queen's carriage was surrounded by thousands that she had arrived. The queen's carriage was surrounded by thousands that she had arrived.

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liveries, the table and buffet loaded with the famous gold plate, the value of which runs into millions, and Dresden china, flowers, and lights glittering up to the highly enriched ceiling with its foliage and floral designs, which in ground and over all was that air of old world dignity—which is of itself so impressive. This seemed even to be reflected from the great mirrors between the windows and to command the approval of the stately George IV. In his coronation robes upon the great and high throne.

After dinner the queen proceeded to the saloon to receive the diplomatic corps, and some of the more distinguished of the special guests. Here again the scene was brilliant in the extreme. To the royal and princely guests of the banquet were added ambassadors and ministers, envoys and suites in the variegated uniforms and dress of all the courts of Europe, a kaleidoscopic, dazzling scene of color beneath the profusely enriched ceiling with its tall Corinthian columns.

**President McKinley's Letter to Queen Victoria.**  
London, June 21.—President McKinley has sent the following personal letter to Queen Victoria, which was delivered to her by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, special envoy: "To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India: 'Great and Good Friend: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present the sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of your majesty's accession to the throne of Great Britain.'"

"I express the sentiments of my fellow citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance and science, arts and popular well being. On behalf of my country, I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States and your desire of peace exemplified upon important occasions."

"It is a pleasing acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire, under your just and equal laws and your government continue steadfast in the affections of all who live under it."

"And I pray God to have your majesty in His holy keeping."  
Your good friend,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
By the president,  
JOHN SHERMAN.  
"Done at Washington this 28th day of May, A. D. 1897."

**THE PUBLIC PRINTING.**  
Barnes Brothers to Get all the State's Job Work—A Restraining Order Modified. (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 21.—The public printing question will be settled Wednesday. Raleigh gets all job printing and the rest of it will be given out by contract. Barnes Brothers, will get all the state's job printing. This was made known this afternoon.

Judge McIver modifies the order regarding the sale of supreme court reports, so Alfred Williams & Co., can sell them until the restraining order may be dissolved.

A boiler near Wakefield which was furnishing power to a threshing machine exploded, and killed two cows. The engineer and eight other men were fifty yards away and escaped. The boiler was blown a great distance.

**A Receiver for the Southern Railway Asked.**  
Macon, Ga., June 21.—A few business men of this city filed a petition in the United States court today to place the Southern railway in the hands of a receiver, on the ground that the road has violated the constitution of the state in controlling and operating all lines of railway entering this city, thereby preventing competition in freight rates, to the detriment of the management and the general public.

Judge Emery Speer has the petition in hand, but will not render any decision on ex parte evidence. All parties interested, complainants as well as defendants, will be notified so that all the facts bearing on the matter may be argued. Judge Speer's decision in the Rowena Clark case two years ago establishes no precedent in the present hearing, as the features of the two cases are totally unlike and brought on different grounds.

**The Dauntless Again in Trouble.**  
Jacksonville, Fla., June 21.—Dispatches tonight to The Citizen report that the cutter McLane searched the steamer Biscayne Sunday afternoon and, later, proceeded to Alligator reef light, opposite Lower Matecombe key, where the steamer Dauntless was ashore, having drifted from the Cuban coast with her engines damaged. McLane today seized the Dauntless, which had men and arms aboard when the Biscayne spoke her Sunday, and brought her to Key West.

**"DR. MILES,**  
Through His Nerve Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A widely known Jacksonville publisher who resides at Green Bay, Wis., writes March 21, 1897, as follows: "Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and I continued to use it with the very best effect. Since then have kept a bottle in my house and used whenever my nerves became unstrung, with always the same good results. My son, a student in college, takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nervous troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is a benefactor to thousands."

A. C. LEHMAN.  
Editor and proprietor of THE LANDMARK.  
Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is sold on guarantee. First bottle will benefit or money refunded.

**More Funds for the Starving in India.**  
New York, June 21.—Thomas Cooke & Son, the bankers, received from The Christian Herald today \$40,000 for the famine stricken people of India. That amount will be forwarded, free of charge, by cable to Bishop James R. Thoburn, chairman of the inter-denominational distributing committee, who is laboring among the unfortunate natives of India. Thus far \$100,000 has been cabled. Next week \$40,000 more will be cabled and it is expected that the amount to aid in relieving the starving people will reach \$200,000.

**The Fight Against Chairman Butler.**  
Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—The populist state conference will assemble here tomorrow. The leaders are already in the city and every indication points to the carrying out of the programme prepared by Tom Watson for Nashville, which is to demand the resignation of National Committee Chairman Butler. Watson has not yet arrived.

## COPPER MINING

## IS RENEWED WITH GREAT VIGOR IN THIS STATE.

Colonel Meserve's Resignation Greatly Angers the Russellites—Acts of Legislation Being Distributed—Increase in Applications for Admission to Deaf-Mute Asylum—Railway Shops at Spencer to be Enlarged—State Farm at Castle Haynes

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., June 21.

Copper mining has for many years been at a standstill in North Carolina, this being due to the Lake Superior ores. But now it has started up at Ducktown, in Cherokee county, and 1,000 men are at work there. The daily output is about 600 tons. It is said that a mountain of copper of marked purity has been discovered.

The resignation of Colonel Charles F. Meserve, republican, as a trustee of the blind institution here has made the Russell republicans furiously angry. His open charge that politics and not merit caused the changes in the faculty and the employees struck home.

The secretary of state has sent the acts of the late legislature to the justices of the peace, save for four counties, from which no returns of magistrates were received. In all 8,250 copies were sent out, all having been shipped from Winston, at a cost of \$400, which is less than usual.

There are over 100 applications now on file for admission to the deaf mute school at Morganton. Not all of these can be granted. The number on the roll last term as present, was twice as great as that on the roll here, when the deaf mutes and blind were taught in the same building.

The ground on which the agricultural department bases its opposition to the present state printers is that while the cost of binding the 5,000 copies of "The Resources of North Carolina" was only \$750, yet the public printers charged no less than \$1,000 merely for inserting in each volume sixty-five pages of illustrations which had been printed at Chicago.

Secretary Denson, of the state board of public charities, says the reports are coming in quite rapidly and show further gratifying improvement in the condition of a number of jails and county homes and work houses.

The Southern railway's great shops at Spencer, two miles from Salisbury, are to be largely increased in size and to the present 400 employees 200 are to be added.

In all cases where a registered whiskey distillery is seized for irregularities, the storekeeper and gauger is in the future to be indicted jointly with the distiller, for it is held that there can be no fraud unless the storekeeper and gauger is a party to it.

The commissioners appointed by the federal court to sell the Cummock coal mine say they propose to make the sale the first week in September.

Georgetown college, D. C., will on Wednesday confer the honorary degree of LL. D. on Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, a graduate of that widely known institution.

Persons who came down from Greensboro yesterday brought the news of the burning of the large livery stables of Mr. Vanstony.

It appears to be quite generally conceded now that Carl Duncan, of Beaufort, is to be the next revenue collector in this district. Congressman Skinner has been trying earnestly to have G. W. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, given this place, and of course, Skinner has much influence with Senator Pritchard, as the latter owes him so much for political influence. But now it is learned that an arrangement is made by which Skinner is to get "something equally as good."

The sixteenth annual session of the Colored State Teachers' Association opened today. It was held in Shaw university here. The chief feature of the work was the organization of the entire state for a campaign in July prior to the election in August on local aid to the public schools. Dr. Smith, of Goldsboro, of the committee on local taxation, recommended a central campaign committee. This was created. A summer normal school was also ordered organized. The negro teachers declare their entire readiness to co-operate in everything that is best for the state. N. F. Roberts, of Raleigh, is re-elected president.

Governor Russell returned this morning from his summer home at Wrightsville. Mrs. Russell will remain there until his next visit.

The penitentiary authorities are now planting their newly purchased farm at Castle Haynes and will have 200 acres of corn, besides peas and pumpkins, intending to raise all the supplies needed there. As many convicts as are necessary will be employed to fully develop the phosphate mines. The great piles of shell rock will be removed and sold.

Some excellent wagons are now being made at the penitentiary and sent to the farms. This will be quite a branch of business there. So will the making of shoes, which in future will be made for all the convicts. Up to a few years ago many shoes were made there.

Fine photographs of Governor Russell and staff were received today from Nashville.

A good deal has been said about the \$10,000 paid the Agricultural and Mechanical college for making fertilizer analyses. In 1895-6 it was \$9,000; in 1893 and 1894 it was \$5,000; in fact for several years it has increased at the rate of about \$1,000 a year.

It is said that several republicans have been put on duty as deputy revenue collectors under the special agent at Greensboro, and not under civil service. Perhaps these are merely temporary appointments.

## A Modern Lazarus.

Inherited blood diseases are much more difficult to cure than those which are acquired. One of the most common hereditary diseases is Scrofula, which the medical profession admit is most obstinate and decepted, and their efforts to cure it meet with little success. A child afflicted with Scrofula is always puny and sickly, and can never grow into healthy manhood until the disease is eliminated. Scrofula leads into consumption nine times out of ten, so that it is important for this reason that immediate attention be given to all children who inherit the slightest taint.

Mrs. S. S. Mabry, 360 Elm St., Macon, Ga., writes:

"My boy, Charlie, inherited a scrofulous blood taint, and from infancy was covered with terrible sores, his sufferings being such that it was impossible to dress him for three years."



CHARLIE MABRY

His head and body were a mass of sores, and his nose was swollen to several times its natural size; to add to his misery he had catarrh, which made him almost deaf, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. A dozen blood remedies were given him by the wholesale, but they did not do the slightest good. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and at first the inflammation seemed to increase, but as this is the way the remedy gets rid of the poison, by forcing it out of the system, we were encouraged and continued the medicine. A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health."

Mr. A. T. Morgan, one of the prominent druggists of Macon, and a member of the board of aldermen of that city, says: "I am familiar with the terrible condition of little Charlie Mabry, and the cure which S. S. S. effected in his case was remarkable, and proves it to be a wonderful blood remedy."

S. S. S. is the only cure for deep-seated blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cancer, Eczema, Catarrh, etc. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

**Purely Vegetable**

and contains no potash, no mercury or other mineral, which means so much to all who know the disastrous effects of these drugs.

Valuable books mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

**WE HAVE**

SOMETHING FOR EVERY DISEASE

THAT FLESH IS HEIR TO.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

SWAIM'S ELIXIR.

SWAIM'S PILL.

SWAIM'S OINTMENT.

SPICRITINE BALSAM.

SPICRITINE SALVE.

SPICRITINE INSECT DESTROYER.

PERSIAN INHALENT.

SCOTT'S NEURALGICINE.

HARPER'S CEPHALGINE.

ANTICEPHALGINE.

MORGAN'S CHILL TONIC.

GROVE'S CHILL TONIC.

JOHNSON'S CHILL TONIC.

SCOTT'S CHILL TONIC.

COLLIN'S CHILL TONIC.

FROG POND CHILL TONIC.

AYER'S AGUE MIXTURE.

HARTER'S F. & A. MIXTURE.

INDIAN CHALAGAGUE.

NOLANDINE.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

SLOAN'S CHILL TONIC.

WINTERS' CHILL TONIC.

KLUTZ'S CHILL TONIC.

GREEN'S AGUE CONQUEROR.